

The Anaconda Standard.

VOL. III.—NO. 208.

ANACONDA, MONTANA, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NO GAG WORK WANTED

What Friends of Silver Say About the Special Order Rule.

WHAT BLAND HAS TO SAY

He Thinks There is a Good Chance for a Vote on His Favorite Measure—Not Followers of Reed.

Special to the Standard.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—There was no sign to-day of the silver men in the house in search of the signatures that they need, to get the approval by the speaker, of the rule for cloture. The signatures cannot be obtained of 118 men. The opposition is not to silver but to the gag law to which it is proposed to put silver through. The democrats who opposed such rules in Reed's time says they will not ask for them when the house is democratic.

Mr. Bland asserted to-day that he would be pleased to have the speaker provide that the bill might be brought up and disposed of without a gag rule; and he hoped that the trial might be made, but he does not much expect to see it. I find that the bill is generally regarded as a thing of the past for this session. It will not do to set much store upon the passage of Stewart's bill in the senate. Thirteen democrats in the senate will vote against the bill. Three only voted against free silver in the Fifty-first congress. It is probable that the changes of republicans will more than wipe out the majority that the bill had two years ago, whatever the desire of one may be. The facts ought to be told as the situation appears to-day—silver has less chance in the senate than it had in the house. Sanders intimated as much to-night, and he verified the report that 13 democrats are expected to vote against Stewart's bill.

D. D. Stivers Representative Dixon's secretary, who has been laid up for a week with grippe, is out again and is catching up with correspondence for Mr. Dixon that has been delayed during his absence.

SPRINGER'S WOOL BILL.

It is Denounced as a Conspiracy—Discussion in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Springer free wool bill was denounced in the house to-day as a conspiracy between the cotton raisers in the South and the wool manufacturers of the North, to enrich themselves at the expense of the prosperity of the nation. This charge was made by Representative J. N. Taylor of Ohio, and will doubtless be the subject of some vigorous retorts from the democrats. Beyond this utterance the tariff discussion to-day was without unusual incidents.

Butler of Iowa made his maiden speech on the tariff, and although sharply questioned by several republicans, maintained himself with credit. It is settled that this week will close the general discussion on the bill, and Chairman Springer himself will probably appear Monday with a motion to suspend the rule for its passage. Butler, in his speech, contended that the price of no article of consumption was ever decreased a single cent by the protective tariff, and protection had not resulted in an increase of the wages of the workmen. He was a free trader. The only way for the nation to become the center of wealth was to become a center of the world's trade. There should be no tax on trade except what was necessary to meet the necessities of the government economically administered.

Taylor, in the course of his speech, mentioned above, said inside of 10 years the South would be demanding protection for its cotton, as the people of Ohio to-day asked protection for their wool. He predicted that free wool would be followed by free woollens as in England, and the people would resent this conspiracy between the cotton raisers of the South and the wool manufacturers of the North to enrich themselves at the expense of our prosperity. He closed with an eloquent defense of the McKinley act. Layton of Ohio and Crosby of Massachusetts favored the bill. The latter congratulated the country that under tariff reform the republican majority of 60,000 in Massachusetts had been so reduced that Massachusetts was today a doubtful state. Recess was taken until evening.

At the evening session of the house, 21 members were present. This number soon dwindled to 12, and after a couple of tariff speeches, the house adjourned.

RAUM'S PLIGHT.

He is Again Before the Special Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—In the pension office examination to-day the case of Clerk Renaux, who was discharged from the pension office for having written articles which appeared in the New York Tribune, criticizing the conduct of pension officers, and commenting particularly on one case taken up. Raum said Renaux had the papers in the case on his desk, and had no right to have taken them from the files. Renaux denied having written or inspired the articles in question, but admitted being a writer for the Tribune. The article was a misstatement. Raum further stated in his complaint to the secretary that Renaux, after Commissioner Black went out of office, boasted of having written the well-known "physical wreck" articles. A Tribune correspondent denied that Renaux wrote the article or furnished the facts. Then ensued a long colloquy between Raum and Enloe. Enloe asked if Raum sent anybody to see Russell Harrison to get him to use his influence with the controlling powers of the Tribune to stop this attack upon his (Raum's) administration. Raum said he had no such knowledge or information, and knew nothing of anybody having spoken to Whitelaw Reid to get him to stop this matter. He understood one of the principal men of the Tribune had a conversation with General Hussey; that gentleman seemed to be laboring under the impression the department was much dissatisfied with Raum's management, and they informed him: quite to the contrary. He supposed this gentleman also saw Secretary Noble. He (Raum) knew absolutely nothing about

Russell Harrison, Lemon or others interceding with this man. He had not understood that the influence of the administration was brought to bear on Whitelaw Reid; he had never spoken to the president or to Russell Harrison or Lemon on the subject.

SENATE DOINGS.

A Discussion on the Appointment of Army Officers as Indian Agents.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Senator-elect Roger Q. Mills, appeared and presented his credentials and took the oath of office. He was warmly congratulated.

Senator Dolph from the committee on foreign relations, introduced a bill to provide for the punishment of all violations of the treaty rights of aliens. The bill is suggested by the Italian troubles at New Orleans last year. The bill went to the calendar.

Senator Stanford of California addressed the senate in support of the bill introduced by him to determine the value of the legal tender dollar.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, and the discussion began last week on the subject of army officers being assigned to the duties of Indian agents was resumed. Pettigrew opposed the proposition and argued that army officers did not possess the necessary qualifications. Proctor replied that he thought if there had been three or four army officers at Pine Ridge agency the late troubles there would not have occurred, and millions of money and the many lives which were lost would have been saved.

Hawley favored the proposed assignment and Manderson expressed the belief that with army officers as Indian agents the era of bad blankets, shoddy clothing and rancid bacon would be at an end. Hawley moved to amend the house provision by adding to it a proviso that whenever the president shall be of the opinion that good service specially requires it, he may appoint a civilian. The discussion was finally closed by Dawes in an argument against the house provision as being a radical change in the administration of the Indian service. If civil places were wanted for army officers, why not put them in the custom service, which was rotten, or the land office service, which has run riot with political hucksters in the western country. Hawley's amendment was agreed to, and without reaching a vote on the amendment, to strike out the provision, the senate adjourned.

CULLOM'S SENTIMENTS.

He is Not a Presidential Candidate—His Republican Principles.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Senator Cullom has sent a letter to ex-Mayor Roche of Chicago regarding the presidential nomination, saying he desires his name shall not be longer used as a candidate; that the people seem to favor the re-nomination of President Harrison. He adds: "I am a republican. I believe in the principles and policies of the party, and expect always to do my part as I may be able in upholding it while in power, and securing for it a victory. We have before us in Illinois and in the nation a great and stubborn battle. We must have harmony in our ranks if we are to be assured of success either in state or nation. Our state and national conventions should be wise in the selection of candidates who are most likely to give the party success in state and nation, and by success give assurance of a continuance of our present wise, strong and patriotic foreign policy; a well-considered fiscal policy, the foundation of the principle of which is honest money for honest people; a revenue policy under which American trade industries will be carefully fostered and American labor zealously protected; an internal policy that will make navigation safe and sure on our great rivers, that will give commerce between the states protection from extortions and unjust discriminations; that will give the country a pure and competent civil service; that will compel regard for the rights of every citizen in every state; that will make the government puissant in its parts and invincible in its unity."

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Circulating Silver Petitions in the House—The Subsidy Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—One or more silver petitions are still circulating in the house, but there does not seem to be any probability that sufficient signatures will be secured.

Regarding the notice given by Senator Stewart of his intention to call up the silver bill next Monday, it is said there will be no effort made to unite the democrats in the senate and each senator will exercise his individual judgment in casting his vote.

Enloe has submitted to the house the report of the committee on merchant marine, recommending a repeal of the mail subsidy act. It dissents from the policy of subsidies on the ground it is robbery, and says if the principle of subsidy is right, it should apply to all, and that the cotton planter has as much right as the shipowner. The minority argues in favor of a retention of the law based upon figures showing the impetus given ship building under the new regime. Comment is made upon the refusal of the majority to hear testimony or investigate the workings of the act. It is maintained had we pursued in the past the subsidy policy, we would have held the supremacy of the high seas in the merchant marine instead of paying (principally to England) during the last 30 years, enormous tribute—more than \$5,000,000,000 for transporting goods.

Assistant Secretary Nettleton has informed President Palmer of the world's fair commission that the condition of the appropriation available for the purposes of the commission does not justify an expenditure of \$15,000 for the meeting of the commission in April.

BLAINE AT WORK.

He is Giving the Behring Sea Matter His Careful Attention.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Blaine has resumed the discharge of his official duties. At a conference between the president, Mr. Blaine and General Foster this morning, the letter prepared by the secretary replying to Salisbury's last note was accepted as defining the position of this government. As it calls for no material change in Salisbury's proposition, it is expected an agreement will be reached in a

short time. In the matter of arbitration, General Foster will be the agent and ex-Minister Phelps of Vermont, the leading counsel in behalf of the United States. Ex-Senator Spooner of Wisconsin will probably also be invited to act as counsel. The two arbitrators on behalf of the United States have not yet been chosen.

DEMOCRATIC DOINGS.

Meeting of the Congressional Committee at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—At a meeting of the democratic congressional campaign committee this evening, Hon. John T. Mitchell of Wisconsin was elected chairman, Lawrence Gardner of District of Columbia secretary, and J. T. Norris of District of Columbia treasurer. Among the members are: California, Thomas J. Geary; Idaho, Joseph C. Strangh; Montana, W. W. Dixon; Nevada, George W. Cassidy; Washington, Hugh C. Wallace; Wyoming, James C. Baird; Arizona, Marcus A. Smith; Utah, John T. Caine.

General Miller is Pleased.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Attorney General Miller has expressed his gratification at the decision of Justice Brewer favoring the government in the suit against the Union Pacific and the Western Union Telegraph company. He said there are a number of cases against other Pacific roads dependent upon the same principles. The case is likely to be appealed to the supreme court.

DINKENSPIL'S DOINGS.

He of Insurance Fame Falls in London—Heavy Indebtedness.

LONDON, March 30.—William Dinkenspil, formerly agent of the New York Life Insurance company, who gained considerable notoriety in connection with his insurance methods, and who started in business here, has failed, with liabilities amounting to \$135,000, assets not worth \$10. Baron Von Stern, M. P. for St. Mark division, Suffolk, is among his creditors. He has a claim of \$4,000 against Dinkenspil. Dinkenspil succeeded in doing a very large business for England and probably got the New York Life company into about as much trouble here as in America. The creditors of the business, besides Baron Stern, include Colonel North, the nitrate king, \$10,000; Sir William Farmer, \$8,500; Fisher Smith, \$15,000; S. McLeay, \$2,500; J. S. Brown, \$2,000; Peter Dollar, a livery stable keeper, \$375; International Fur stores, \$375; Red Fern, tailor, \$175; Madame Schwabe, court dressmaker, \$2,400. Some of these debts speak for themselves. Dinkenspil's method was to get some provincial man to insure as a decoy duck on a promise of insurance for nothing if he allowed his name to be used. Dinkenspil lived in the west end in luxury. Most of the claims against his estate are legitimate.

WHISKEY TRUST CASES.

The Matter of Indictments Argued Before the Court.

BOSTON, March 30.—The arguments in the whiskey trust cases were begun in the federal court to-day. Elihu Root for the defendant argued that it was not a monopoly and no offense was committed. Root said the only thing in the indictment which could be construed as furnishing grounds for the charges are rebate contracts. He explained the principle of the rebate and said that the company was willing to sell to anybody on those terms, and asked if that constituted a contract. In the restraint of trade the essential idea of property is monopoly. The right to property is the right to monopolize. The exercise of the rights of the defendant does not interfere with the rights of others. The indictment charges, said he, that the defendants produced too much; as well might the grand jury have indicted great merchants, because by offering great discounts they monopolized the dry goods trade.

District Attorney Allen said the government would submit the case in about a week.

THE UNION DISBANDED.

Trouble Between Mine Owners and Miners in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Advice from Candelaria, Nev., to-day state that the miners' union there has disbanded and the men have prepared a petition to mine owners to be allowed to go to work for \$3 per day against \$4.50, which was exacted after the miners' union was organized. The miners rejected the proposition to establish a sliding scale of wages last November, which the directors of the mining companies claimed the low price of silver rendered necessary. At the time that the reduction was made, the directors claimed as an offset that when the price of bullion had gone over \$1 per ounce they would voluntarily raise wages to \$3.50 per day. They have not yet decided whether the mines which closed that time will be reopened.

Russia's Suffering.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—Reports from American agents in the distressed provinces contradict the statement circulated in the United States that the peasants are in no further need of assistance. The peasants are in urgent need of corn, especially seed corn. Murphy, one of the American agents, will issue an appeal to the German-American people for aid. He says there are in the distressed provinces 300,000 German colonists in distress, who appeal to their kinsmen in the United States for aid. The crops have failed for several years and there was not a drop of rain for 92 days in 1891. The colonists have been decimated by spotted and typhus fever.

The government has done all in its power to relieve the sufferers and has expended over 200,000,000 roubles. Aid must be speedy to be effective. If German-American citizens will send a ship load of unground Indian corn, the peasants will be enabled to grind a part and sow the remainder. Charles Emery Smith, United States minister here, will see that it is properly distributed.

German Affairs.

BERLIN, March 30.—The reichstag to-day passed a bill allowing the government to declare a state of siege in Alsace-Lorraine in event of war. The house also passed a credit for the construction of a complete system of strategic railways.

IT IS NEARING A CLIMAX

Grievances of the Miners in the Coeur d'Alene Country.

WHAT OPERATORS CLAIM

They Threaten to Work Their Mines With Non-Union Men—An Early Settlement Looked For.

Special to the Standard.

WALLACE, Idaho, March 30.—The trouble at present existing between the Mine Owners' association and the Miners' union of the Coeur d'Alene, is no nearer a settlement than ever, and the breach between the two organizations apparently grows wider each day. Several days ago the Mine Owners' association issued an ultimatum to the Miners' union as to the scale of wages which they intended to pay in their mines in the future. They were perfectly willing to pay \$3.50 per day for a skilled miner, but claimed that a shoveler or car man was unskilled and only worth \$3 per day. Since that time the Miners' union in Wallace, Wallace, Burke and Mullan have held frequent meetings and there can be but little doubt but that they intend to hold out for an indefinite period if necessary. Many union men claim that the matter might have been early adjusted in a satisfactory manner to all parties, had they appointed a committee to confer with them at the beginning of the trouble. On the other hand, the mine owners claim that they did not receive proper notification when the trouble arose over the wage question last season. In their ultimatum the mine owners claim that they intend to run the mines to suit themselves in the future, and that they intend to start on or near April 1. The Central Miners' union met here last night and prepared a lengthy answer to the mine owners' manifesto, denying that the union as a body had ever destroyed the property of, or threatened the lives of any of the mine owners. The union, as a society, also flatly denies having had anything to do with the outrages committed at Wallace last summer in which American citizens were driven out of the place because they were not members of the Miners' union. In fact, a flat contradiction was made of all statements made by the mine owners.

This sort of thing, however, does not tend to settle the difficulty and only tends to make matters worse. Many conservative mine owners are anxious to see the matter settled at once, and think that it could best be done by arbitration, instead of long-range fighting through newspapers. Many men are arriving in the Coeur d'Alene each day looking for work. When seen by a STANDARD representative this afternoon, Secretary Finch of the Mine Owners' association, stated that the association had not determined upon a course of action as yet, but unless the difficulty was settled by April 1 a meeting would be held on Friday, when future action would be decided upon. Unless the trouble is settled amicably it is thought that the mine owners will import men here to work their mines, and if necessary secure protection from the government, and this would certainly occasion serious trouble, probably bloodshed, and it is to be hoped that the Coeur d'Alene country will not be a scene of strife, such as has occurred in other countries less civilized than this.

Everything is quiet and peaceable among the men here at present, however, and no violence is feared, although the situation is rapidly nearing a climax. The people of the Coeur d'Alene are confident that all will be amicably settled in the near future.

G. W. Dickinson, assistant general superintendent of the Northern Pacific railroad, accompanied by Colonel Ranney, arrived here this afternoon in his private car from Missoula. Mr. Dickinson is on a tour of inspection, and will return East to-morrow.

Frank Ryan was robbed of \$100 and a gold watch and chain while peacefully slumbering at his home last night. On retiring he locked his room door. It is evident, however, that the thief had been in hiding under the bed until Ryan was sound asleep, when he got up and rifled his pockets, unlocked the door and skipped. Foot traces of the thief has been discovered.

POLITICS AT HELENA.

Republicans Nominate a City Ticket—A Democratic Convention.

Special to the Standard.

HELENA, March 30.—There were but two republican candidates for the mayoralty nomination this evening. Ex-Mayor Kleinschmidt was renominated by a vote of 53 to 17 for Col. Richard Loekey. City Treasurer J. B. Walker was renominated by acclamation, and Charles F. Gage was nominated for police magistrate by a large majority over Sergeant of Police Nicholson. The democratic convention will be held to-morrow evening. The democrats feel confident of success because of the many criticisms of the present administration.

A Disabled Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The steamer Keewenaw, of the Johnson-Loche line, now engaged in the Puget sound coal trade, was disabled off Point Reyes, Cal., during a gale yesterday, her rudder being lost. The Keewenaw was on her way to this city from Seattle with 3,500 tons of coal. The tug Relief went out and brought her to this city.

Crossed the Bridge.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 30.—The first train over the bridge across Pecos canyon, bearing C. P. Huntington and a distinguished party of other Southern Pacific officers and guests from Mexico. The bridge is a perfect success. Huntington proceeded to El Paso where it is thought he will meet Jay Gould.

Died in South Dakota.

WATERTOWN, March 30.—Ex-Congressman Charles C. Williams, register of the land office here, died to-night. He represented a Wisconsin district in congress for 19 years.

GOOD BYE, MY FANCY.

Remains of Walt Whitman Laid in the Tomb.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 30.—The remains of Walt Whitman, the poet, were interred this afternoon at Harleigh cemetery, after impressive services, attended by a large throng, including many men well known in literary circles.

The casket was of plain quartered oak, almost hidden beneath floral tributes. Whitman's numerous admirers filed past the body in a constant stream as it lay in state at his home for over two hours this morning. No services were held at the house and the mourning procession passed in silence to the cemetery where hundreds of sympathetic spectators lined the walk.

At the tomb Francis Howard Wilson of Philadelphia read passages from the scriptures and from the poet's writings. Dr. H. M. Burke, Whitman's biographer, spoke at length on the life and character of the dead poet as shown by his works. Thomas B. Harred and Daniel G. Brinton also made addresses and the ceremonies were concluded by an address from Robert Ingersoll.

Among the floral offerings was a wreath of ivy and violets from Thomas Bailey Aldrich; a handsome wreath from the Whitman fraternity of Bolton, England, which cabled those in charge of the body to procure it for them. David T. Lieneski of California sent a floral emblem, bearing the Latin word "Fidore." Similar remembrances were received from many others.

PARIS' ANARCHISTS.

Stringent Measures of the Authorities—An Important Arrest.

PARIS, March 30.—In accordance with the decision of the government to adopt the most stringent measures to suppress the anarchists, orders for their expulsion from France were to-day communicated to 40 leading foreign anarchists in Paris. No actual crime is charged, but the authorities are determined to prevent them from committing violence here. They are known to be hand and glove with the French anarchists and it is believed that they will be far less dangerous if driven from the country. Several anarchists were warned a short time ago to leave France, but paid no attention to the warning. To-day they were taken in charge by the police and conducted to the frontier.

Anarchist Leon Ravachol, the supposed leader in the recent explosions, was arrested to-day. When measured by the Breillon system he was identified as the notorious anarchist, Konigstein. When arraigned Ravachol denied his identity as Ravachol, and when confronted by his supposed accomplices, who identified him, he said: "If I am Ravachol it does not prove I have up houses." The police seized quantities of nitric and sulphuric acid and a number of retorts at Ravachol's lodgings. Hotel keepers deny that the panic caused by the explosions caused the falling off in guests.

LOW PRICE OF SILVER.

Large Mines at Aspen and Telluride Will be Shut Down.

DENVER, March 30.—The manager of the Aspen Consolidated Mining company of Aspen and the managers of several rich silver mines at Telluride have received orders to shut down work inside of a week. The action will throw 1,000 men out of employment. The cause for closing is the very low prices being paid for silver.

Detroit's Low Down.

DETROIT, March 30.—At the arraignment of "Prince" Michael and Lizzie Courts, disciples of the "flying roll," arrested several days ago on a charge of immorality, this afternoon both refused to plead and pleas of not guilty were entered in each case. The prince is charged with adultery, low and lascivious cohabitation and cohabiting with a girl under 16 years of age, and his bail was fixed at \$1,200. The Courts woman was only charged with adultery, and her bail fixed at \$200. Monday prisoners were taken to jail, followed by a mob which hoisted and pelted the prisoners and officers with mud.

Allen Labor.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The sub-committee of the house committee on appropriations arrived here this morning from Washington, and have begun an investigation of the world's fair expenditures this afternoon.

Immigrant Inspector Stinch has received information from Washington that the treasury department has decided that Canadians cannot under the alien labor law be allowed to serve as sailors on American vessels on the lakes. It is feared this will cripple the lake trade, as hundreds of Canadians are so employed.

They Mean Business.

GREAT FALLS, March 30.—A meeting was held at the office of J. K. Clark to-night and a league base ball club organized, to be known as the Great Falls Base Ball and Athletic association, incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, divided into 5,000 shares at \$2 each. Two committees were appointed, one to draw up articles of incorporation, the other to secure suitable grounds.

Deeming's Innocence.

MELBOURNE, March 30.—The counsel for Deeming says the defense will produce evidence at the trial to prove the prisoner is innocent. Deeming and his guards have arrived at Adelaide en route to Melbourne.

A detective has identified the photograph of Deeming as that of a man wanted for the murder of three men at Johannesburg, South Africa, in 1888.

Ohio Redistricted.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 30.—The legislature to-day enacted into a law the bill redistricting the state for congressional purposes. It gives the democrats six districts and the republicans 15, just reversing the present apportionment.

A Reduced Rate.

Special to the Standard.

BOZEMAN, March 30.—The Hotel Bozeman has given the Bozeman syndicate of Rutte a dollar a day rate for their excursion to Bozeman next Saturday.

HANDY WITH THE PEN

Arrest of a Noted Counterfeiter at the Granite Mine.

RUN DOWN BY A DETECTIVE

An Expert in Raising the Figures on Bank Notes—Escaped From the Denver Jail.

Special to the Standard.

GRANITE, March 30.—Yesterday a neat, quiet-looking, middle-aged man came up the hill on one of the express teams, and engaged the services of Deputy Sheriff McLeod to go to the Granite hoist with him. Upon his arrival there he asked that word be sent down to the mine to a miner named J. W. Westlake to come to the surface to see a friend. When Westlake made his appearance the quiet, peaceable looking individual introduced himself as a United States detective and directed Deputy McLeod to arrest him on an old charge of counterfeiting and raising the value of the money of the realm. Westlake quietly submitted to arrest and is now in the Granite jail. Westlake is an educated man and is said to be without a peer in the art of counterfeiting and raising five-dollar bills to those of twenty-dollar denomination. He was originally arrested near Denver and placed in the new Denver jail in January, 1891, but escaped by cutting his way out in April and escaping to Montana, where he first obtained employment at the Bi-Metallic mill and afterwards as a miner at the Granite mine.

Westlake has several different names but it is said that his correct name is George Love. It is not known positively how much counterfeiting he has done here, as his work is so fine as to be almost beyond detection, and the detective displayed several bills that he claimed Westlake had manufactured and raised, and there are very few newspaper reporters who would not gladly accept them either as gift or for payment of salary. There are two indictments against him at Denver, and if he don't escape to-night from the Granite jail, he will start for that city in the morning.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Fatal Accident in the Alta Mine at Corbin.

Special to the Standard.

BOULDER, March 30.—Last Monday morning John Sipaoli met his death in the Alta mine, near Corbin, by a cave-in. He and August Miller were about 2,000 feet in the tunnel putting in new lagging, when, without the slightest warning, a large mass of dirt and rock fell from above, covering Sipaoli. It took four hours to dig him out. Life was probably crushed out of him instantly. Miller escaped with but slight injuries. Judge Warner went out yesterday and held an inquest. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the above facts. Sipaoli was 31 years old and leaves a wife and child in Finland.

CLAIMS OF SEALERS.

Alleged Loss Sustained by the Expulsion of Poachers From Behring Sea.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 30.—Between 30 and 40 claims of British Columbia sealers for damages aggregating \$500,000 have been forwarded to the department of marine in compliance with the recent proclamation requiring the filing of claims for compensation for loss accruing from the expulsion of sealers from Behring sea under the modus vivendi.

A Collision at Sea.

LONDON, March 30.—The British bark Falls of Garry, which arrived at Queens-town, March 18, from San Francisco, and sailed thence March 25, for Havre, ran into the steamer Thetis off Tarmouth, badly disabling her. The Falls of Garry was also seriously damaged. Both arrived here to-day. No lives lost.

They Want Harrison.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 30.—The state republican convention to-day adopted a platform cordially endorsing the McKinley law, reciprocity and the Harrison administration and recommending the delegates selected by the convention to vote for Harrison's renomination.

ALL SORTS.

Bits of Interesting News From Various Parts of the World.

CARTHAGE, Mo., March 30.—Gen. Daniel Donston, of the United States treasury, Chicago, died here to-day.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—The building of the Ohio Spiral Spring company and contents burned this morning. Loss \$40,000.

BOSTON, March 30.—The West shore line via the Fall River railroad, will announce a \$2 rate from Boston to all California points after April.

RICHMOND, Mich., March 30.—Wealthy Abraham Cooley, aged 68, living near here, this morning killed his wife and himself with a razor. No cause is known.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 30.—A bill has been introduced in the railway committee for the consolidation of the Northern Pacific railway with the Grand Trunk.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The indictment against ex-Senate Senator M. B. Herley for booting in contracts as a member of the board of education was returned to the grand jury this afternoon.

MADISON CROSS ROADS, March 30.—Thomas Edwards, a rich farmer, was murdered and his house burned. Peter Martin and John Mullins, neighbors, have disappeared, and are believed to be the murderers.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 30.—Joseph Lighter, an ex-soldier and ex-convict, went from the soldiers' home at Dayton to Findlay this morning and mortally wounded his wife and two daughters with a hatchet.

BOSTON, March 30.—Clark's hotel was damaged to the extent of \$30,000 by fire early this morning. The guests were panic stricken and jumped from the windows. Several were seriously and one or two probably fatally hurt.

OSHAHA, March 30.—The coroner's jury in the supposed murder and suicide of A. N. Clifford of Manning, Iowa, and Mabel Mooney of this city, returned a verdict of double murder. No arrests. The identity of the supposed murderer is kept secret.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate: Frank L. Coomb of California, minister to Japan. To be judge of probate in Utah territory, Edward E. Kirk in Box Elder county, and George W. Barch in Salt Lake county.